

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day.  
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Nov. 26, 1874.—6m.

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SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.  
Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Wilson's brick building, nearly opposite the "Court House" and he flatters himself that by eight years constant practice and the most earnest and rapid attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful and skillful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, also to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases.  
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Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless, relieving of all kinds of neuralgia, and all kinds of chronic rheumatism.  
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## WILLIAM S. REES,

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Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.  
Office nearly opposite American House and 2d door below the Corner Store.  
March 20, 1873-5f.

## DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence, Main Street, Stroodsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Selp. Prompt attention given to calls.  
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April 16, 1874.—6f.

## DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin streets.  
STROUDSBURG, PA.  
August 8, 72-4f.

## AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Joseph Knecht in the Borough of Stroodsburg, Pa., and having repaired and refurnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.  
April 17, 72-4f.

## WILSON PEIRSON,

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The subscriber has a pleasure to notify the public that he is prepared to sell at short notice personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale.  
Office at Thomas Strupp's old store stand, at East Stroodsburg, Pa. (Dec. 17, 1874.—1y.)

## DAVID S. LEE,

Attorney at Law.  
One door above the "Stroodsburg House," Stroodsburg, Pa.  
Collections promptly made.  
October 22, 1874.

## KIPLE HOUSE,

HOMESDALE, PA.  
Most central location of any Hotel in town.  
R. W. KIPLE & SON, Proprietors.  
199 Main Street.—1y.  
January 9, 1875.—1y.

## DON'T FORGET that when

you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty & Sons in the Old Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Stroodsburg, Pa., is the place to get it.  
June 18, 74-4f.

## DON'T you know that J. H.

McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroodsburg who understands their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.  
June 18, 74-4f.

## ROCKAFELLOW,

DEALER IN  
Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.  
(Near the Depot).  
The public are invited to call and examine the goods. Prices moderate.  
(May 6, '69)

## A DESPERATE GAME.

THE PLOT OF THE CARBONDALE BANK ROBBERY—A MIDNIGHT RAID CONTEMPLATED—THE COUNSELS IN THE COAL MINE—THE DAYLIGHT ROBBERY—MIDNIGHT MEETINGS IN THE GRAVEYARD—HOW THE MONEY WAS HIDDEN—THE RATS ATTACK THE TREASURE—ITS FINAL DIVISION AND SUBSEQUENT DISCOVERY—AN INTERESTING STORY.

The story of the Carbondale bank robbery is one of the most interesting records of modern crimes, and reveals a plot so intensely dramatic, that the details will amply repay perusal. It appears after the robbers had secured their prize they were in a regular quodary what to do with it. It was to their consciences as trying as the tenacious old man of the sea in the fable, and they were constantly removing it from place to place, stealing it from each other and sub-dividing it to silence grumbling accessories until it was miserably scattered. With a view to making our account authentic beyond contradiction, we waited on Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton, yesterday afternoon, and gleaned from him the following true story of the affair, which we give almost word for word as he told it, with the exception of the names of the characters who figured in the crime.

## THE DOUBLE PLOT.

There were two plots to rob the bank. The first contemplated its robbery at midnight, and was planned by some of the parties at present under arrest and several others, who were not taken into the plot contemplating the daylight robbery. The night robbery was planned at meetings held in a coal mine a short distance from the city. There were ten men in this plot besides several outsiders. The plan originated about eight months ago. The parties to the plot noticed that old Mr. Stott used to work alone in the bank at night, and that Duggan, the chief of police, used to do duty as watchman at the bank, and in order to carry out the robbery successfully, it was necessary to put Duggan out of the way.

They then intended to go to the bank, rap at the door—so as to bring the cashier to the door—and then rush past and overpower him before he could use any firearms. Then they proposed to frighten him with pistols into opening the safe, and if necessary to dispatch him.  
The meetings at which this hellish design was matured were regularly and well attended. Each participant in the plot going singly at the dead of night to the mine in which they were held and returning in the same way. This plot fell through in consequence of two of the most prominent men withdrawing from it, because murder was contemplated. It was supposed that the bank contained from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, and the thieves had set their hearts on a great haul. After this plot was frustrated, one of the active participants in it thought that there was a good chance for a daylight robbery.

## DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

of the bank. He noticed that Mr. Stott was in the habit of letting his two clerks go to dinner, while he remained alone in the bank. The last clerk left the bank precisely at noon, the other left fifteen minutes before him, and for about twenty-five minutes the cashier was left alone. This fact altogether with the isolated condition of the bank which stands by itself inspired the robbers with confidence of easily securing that for which they had worked so earnestly and well.  
It was also discovered that Mr. Stott left the key sticking in the inside of the front door, and this it was intended to use in locking the door to prevent depositors or others from coming in during the robbery.

To the rear of the bank the directors' room is situated, and a door leads from this into the yard. They also discovered that the key was usually left in that door, and this they intended to use as a means of exit.  
When this information was gained the leading plotter took all the present parties who are under arrest one by one into the project, including a miner, whose duty it was to receive the money from the robbers after they left the bank for which purpose he was stationed in a convenient place. The meetings of this second robbery band were held at

## THE OLD GRAVEYARD

near the bridge at midnight where amid the hush and the silence of the tombs, the plan of robbery and murder was freely discussed. The first daylight raid was contemplated for the fifth of January, but failed in consequence of the two men who were to enter the bank, meeting a friend of their's just as they were about to enter, and so knowing that he would suspect something they turned away and there the matter rested for the present, having been postponed until the next cold day.

The cold day was appointed, because there would not be so many people on the street and the fact of a robber disguising his face would not excite any suspicion. Thus Jack Frost was taken in as another accomplice.

At the next meeting which was held in the graveyard it was concluded that two of the party at present under arrest should start from the high works on the Dundaff road at exactly three minutes past twelve at noon and walk at their regular gait, down to the bridge crossing the Lackawanna river in the rear of the bank. Two of the other men were to be watchers, were to start precisely at the same time from a hotel on the opposite direction of the bank,

and pass along one on each side of Main street, and to cast a glance into the bank as they passed by, so as to see that the coast was clear, without hesitating however. They were to walk right ahead until a point where Main street intersects a short street on which the bridge before alluded to is located, and the first two men were expected to be stationed. If the coast was clear, the men who passed by the bank were to raise their hats lightly and walk on slowly without seeming to take notice.

The raising of the hats was the signal that all was right, and so as to make assurance doubly sure, another participant was stationed on Shepherd's corner Main street, to see that the clerks had left the bank at their appointed time.

This was to be done all by signal; not a word was to pass between the plotters, and the raising of the hat was the universal token.

## THE ROBBERY.

As the two men who started from the front of a certain hotel already referred to, come within sight of Shepherd's corner where the third lookout was stationed they received the proper signal, passed up Main street, one on each side, as planned, and one being twenty feet in the rear of the other. On arriving within sight of the bridge they saw that their companions who were to enter the bank were at their post. The signal was given promptly, and those who were to enter the bank walked up to Main street. Bond being twenty feet in advance of his companion. The men who gave the signal retraced their steps slowly and remained in sight of the bank until they saw their accomplices enter and the window curtains pulled down to prevent parties from looking in. All watches were to remain at their post for ten minutes, so that in case the robbers were intercepted, they could be on hand to prevent their arrest, and to use every means in their power to do so. At the end of the ten minutes they were to separate and each one was to get into conversation with the store-keeper, and to remain with him constantly until the news came that the bank had been robbed. This was for the purpose of proving an alibi. They were if possible to call the store-keeper's attention to the time so that in case they were suspected and arrested this could be proved to. One went into Dr. Hand's office, another into Shepherd's store and the others were to see to the transfer of the money to a safe hiding place. And as soon as all hands engaged in the crime could conveniently do so, they were to hasten to the scene of the robbery, and be very energetic in hunting up the thieves.

That this compact was well carried out, is shown by the fact that two of the real robbers hired a sleigh, armed themselves with revolvers, and set out on search of the offending ones. On arriving at depot they told the chief of police about two men whom they saw enter the train, and who looked to them as suspicious characters. The chief had the good sense to see that the parties were all right, and on this account did not arrest them. The party who was stationed to receive the money from the thieves met them as appointed on the Dundaff road, after having played their part in the bank, as already published in the testimony of Mr. Stott given in TUESDAY'S REPUBLICAN.

On receiving the money this accessory carried it to the house of an accomplice, where it was buried in an ash-pile to the rear of the house.  
"PLACING" THE MONEY.  
On the same evening it was removed by the robbers, who thought it too close to the house, and it was carried about a quarter of a mile distant in an old pillow case and buried in a heap of snow. Subsequently it was feared that the

FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.  
would tell tales in case the officers came to make a search and so that investment was not considered safe, and another removal was planned. Accordingly, at midnight of the same night it was removed from the snow-pile and plucked in a lath-pile located in the neighborhood. Another conference of all the robbers was held, and it was concluded that the lath-pile was also an unsafe investment, as parties engaged around the saw-mill would be likely to discover it, and another removal was decided upon. So before daylight on the following morning, one of the robbers removed it and placed it in a closet in the rear of his dwelling. He shortly afterwards heard that he was suspected as one of the robbers, this despoiler was also considered unsafe and the funds were transferred to a saloon and thrown under the counter.

## COUNTING THE SPOILS.

Later on in the evening the money was removed to a hotel, where at midnight in the presence of all the robbers, it was counted for the first time, when it was ascertained that it divided, equally, allowing a per centage to outsiders who had a knowledge of the robbery, the share of each active-participant would amount to about \$1,500. The entire amount was \$9,700.

The money was left in the hotel in its pillow-case until the following Sunday, when it was concluded to remove it to what was considered a safer hiding-place. It was accordingly given to one of the robbers who carried it to a small grocery store on the outskirts of the town, and lifting a portion of the floor, buried it beneath it without the proprietor's knowledge. How this was accomplished could not be explained without injuring innocent parties, and so we refrain from the particulars. On account of the innocence of the store-keeper and the fact that the thieves might want the money

at any time, it was again removed and on this occasion carried

## INTO A COAL MINE,

about a mile from the mouth of the slope, and hidden in one of the chambers. "Here at least" said the thieves "it is entirely safe." But subsequent events proved the fallacy of this belief. The money was regularly visited every day, and one fine morning it was discovered that other thieves were on the trail of the stolen treasure. This time it was the rats. They gnawed a hole in the pillow-case, and were chewing Uncle Sam's green-backs. Maledictions were freely poured out on the rodents and a notification was sent out for a full meeting of the thieves once more. Each was afraid to take charge of the money personally, and the raid of the rats led them to conclude that a division should be made at once.

Accordingly while the other parties waited outside two of the robbers entered the mine at midnight, obtained the money and conveyed it back to the grocery store already mentioned. As they were about to count it, they encountered

## AN INTERRUPTION,

and they went up stairs into a cold room, leaving the money in a cracker barrel down stairs. The parties who caused the interruption were three old men who came in to sit down and smoke their pipes as customary in country stores. Presently they commenced

## A DISCUSSION ON CRACKERS

in the course of which the merits of good and bad ones brought forth a lively dispute much to the annoyance of the men upstairs who overheard the story, and who feared every moment that some of the disputants would go to the barrel, in which the money lay to take a sample cracker to sustain his argument. The thieves were afraid that another division of the spoils would be necessary to shut the old men up, but fortunately the cracker controversy was cut short, by the introduction of the Beecher-Tilton trial much to the relief of the robbers. But the disputants were long-winded, and no fire being upstairs the robbers were shivering with the cold, and one of them proposed to go down and "clean the old men out." They finally left, having exhausted popular topics, and the thieves trembling with the cold, descended and warmed themselves by the stove. The money was again removed from the cracker-barrel and it was about to be counted over again, when

## ANOTHER RAP AT THE DOOR

prevented it. The robbers on this occasion thought they would not run the risk of another freezing, and accordingly those that were not known in that section of the town, pretended to be under the influence of liquor and one of them hid his head on the knees of his confederate, while those who interrupted remained in the store.  
This interruption was caused by the wife of the proprietor of the store who came in to get some potatoes which lay in the barrel next to that in which the money was re-deposited and the thieves feared that the woman would put her hand into the wrong barrel, so they were again in agony, until she left.

After her departure the door was locked, and the thieves resolved that under no circumstances would anyone be admitted until they counted their funds.  
The money was counted and divided without further interruption, and the party broke up at the peep of day, each setting out in a different direction for his home.

## FINDING THE FUNDS.

One of the parties set out for Binghamton, where he was captured a week later, and his share of the money found in a stable. Another was arrested on Saturday last at his house, and his share of the money was discovered in a snow-bank, frozen over, at a short distance from his house; another portion of the money was recovered through the instrumentality of the third robber, it being concealed among his friends. The share of the fourth party was found in an old earthenware jug in the cellar of his house.

There was a subdivision of the money also, into sums of fifty, one hundred and two hundred dollars, and a number of those who were engaged in the first plot for the proposed night-robbery suspecting those who were engaged in the actual robbery insisted on receiving their share, and so black mailed the successful thieves, until their shares dwindled down to very small proportions.

In addition to this the thieves began to steal from each other, and so succeeded in mixing up the different shares until it became a complicated problem indeed to trace the actual sum in the "possession" of each one.

## TRACING THE THIEVES.

The manner in which the parties were hunted down by the detectives forms an interesting chapter in the history of this curious crime. The first clue was obtained from several of the storekeepers who observed two of the principal robbers in the vicinity of the bank during the forenoon of the day on which the robbery was committed. These were the characters that did the outside watching. Their reputation was well known to be none of the best, and an investigation was at once set on foot by the detectives, which has culminated so successfully.

A careful surveillance of the movements of these parties disclosed a connection between themselves and their confederates, and as it was thought that a number of outsiders were connected with it owing to their association with the men on whom the strongest suspicion rested, it was concluded on Friday last to make a raid on the

thieves and gather them into the arms of justice. To be successful it was thought best to make the descent on all parties concerned, and so warrants were obtained from Alderman Fuller and the officers of the law made a surprising swoop on the thieves and brought them to the Lackawanna Valley Hotel in this city where they were detained until their appearance before Alderman Fuller, after which they were transferred to Wilkes-Barre. The details of the manner in which the detectives conducted their preliminary operations are within our knowledge, but it is better by far to suppress them, because while they are undoubtedly interesting, they can serve no good at present and would only expose innocent persons to the wrath of those who have figured in this story.

## THE DETECTIVES

who traveled the mystery of this complicated plot, are deserving of the highest degree of praise. To their remarkable knowledge of human nature, their excellent strategic ability, and their untiring energy is due the fact that the leading characters have been arrested without any undue demonstration of violence, or any unnecessary sheding of blood. They were all armed however, and if the worst came to the worst, would doubtless teach the participants in this desperate game a lesson that would long be remembered in Carbondale.

Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton under whose skillful superintendence the affair has been carried out, although a young man possesses the tact, shrewdness and self-possession, so highly essential to his profession, and throughout the entire affair he acquitted himself towards all parties concerned in a manner becoming his arduous position.

## McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

ITS WEALTH IN MINERALS AND TIMBER—WHERE MUCH OF THE SOFT COAL COMES FROM—A PLACE FOR THE HUNTER AND FISHERMAN.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 8.—The town of Bradford is situated at almost the center of the northern tier of towns of McKean county, and border on Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Bradford borough is located very nearly in the center of the township, of which it is the business center.

A richer county than McKean there is not in the state. Its beds of coal are extensive, and all very rich in bitumen, making the coal of great worth for heating purposes where cleanliness is not cared for, such as producing steam in locomotives and stationary engines. For household purposes, however, it is disagreeable and uncleanly. The engines of the western division of the Erie Railroad are supplied at the shutes at Carrallton with coal from quite extensive mines about 12 miles south of Bradford. A corporation called the Buffalo Coal Company have made extensive arrangements for mining coal in another part of the county, which the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, now being rapidly built, will transport to Buffalo and other points of market. These beds of coal lie in the great central coal basin of Pennsylvania, and are probably a continuation of the more southern deposits. The coal producing territory of this county has never been thoroughly developed on account of the lack of facilities for transportation, until within a year our county having but a little over 25 miles of railroad—the Philadelphia and Erie just touching one corner and the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad having been completed only about fourteen miles into the county, or to the Bond Vein and Lafayette coal mines, at Alton and Gilesville. In prospecting for coal large deposits of iron ore have been found which are said to be very rich, yielding over 90 per cent. This as with the coal, has never received the attention it would have on account of lack of transportation, and owing to the fact that the attention of most of the population has been given to lumbering, in clearing and taking to market down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers the vast forests of pine and hemlock abounding in that region. J. Broder, of Bradford, sends to market five hundred million feet of pine annually, and manufactures nearly as much into shingles. McKean county is not only rich in coal, iron and lumber, but also in oil, having some very rich oil territory, and for the pleasure seeker, be he hunter or fisherman, there is no better field for the sport in the state.

## Broom-Corn.

Dr. Franklin introduced broom-corn into our country. While examining a corn whisk (imported) he accidentally discovered a single seed, which he planted in his garden, and from which the corn was propagated. Massachusetts was formerly the only State where the raising of this corn and the manufacture of brooms was carried on to any great extent, and Boston was the great distributing point for the manufactured goods. Now there is scarcely an acre devoted to broom-corn culture in New England, as since the war farmers have raised tobacco in its place. Illinois is the largest grower of broom-corn at present, Ohio and New York coming next, and Chicago and Cincinnati are the centres of business, while New York is the great depot of manufactured goods.

At Secharie, N. Y., lately, a mouse crept into a beehive to steal honey, but was caught in the act and stung to death by the irate bees. Soon Mr. Mousley began to disseminate a bad smell, which bees cannot tolerate; being unable to remove him they went to work and sealed him up hermetically in wax, so that not the slightest odor escaped.

## A BROOKLYN GIRL WHO HAS BEEN IN A TRANCE SINCE CHRISTMAS.

The latest Brooklyn sensation is the discovery of a young lady who has been in a trance since Christmas. Her mother's name is Roberts, and she is the widow of a famous pilot. On the day before Christmas, while a gentleman was conversing with the young lady and her mother, the former voluntarily made the remark, "Oh! mother dear, I am so tired I must go to bed; I want to sleep forever." She retired to bed, went to sleep apparently, and has lain in a trance ever since. She has eaten scarcely anything since first going to this peculiar state, the only food she has partaken of being a little ice-cream about two weeks ago, at which time she drank a quart of water. Medicine is given to her by inhaling only. The ordinary functions of nature are of course in suspense. While she is in this state her body is rigid and her hands tightly clenched together. If her mother or sister, who are in constant attendance upon her, request her to open them she will not, but in the morning when the ordinary ablutions are performed she opens them of her own accord to be washed. When they are closed the strongest man could not open them. She has asked for water at times, and once for ice-cream, but any attempt to converse with her is futile. Her pulse is from 72 to 74, her body warm, but temporarily chilly immediately after drinking water. The physician seems to be the only one who has any power over her, and that apparently seems to be of a kind as mysterious as the malady.

## How to Prevent Chapped Hands.

Chapped hands and skin cracks are entirely unnecessary even in the coldest weather if proper care is observed. Most of the so called toilet soaps are caustic, or full of lye, and act very injuriously upon the skin. Genuine castile soap is almost wholly neutral, and is the best for washing with. By rinsing the hands entirely free from every trace of soap, and wiping them thoroughly before going out chaps may be avoided; any that do appear can be cured by rubbing the affected parts with cold cream, or what is the same thing, common lard, before retiring.

## To Bake Ham.

Most people boil ham. It is much better baked, if baked right. Soak for an hour in clean water and wipe dry. Next spread it all over with thin butter and then put it in a deep dish with sticks under it to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and matter crust on the flesh side and set it away to cool.

## They call A. H. Stephens "Ninety pounds of dried Confederacy."

Governor Hartant gives the total debt of Pennsylvania at \$24,568,635.37.  
Brigham Young has sufficiently recovered to sit up and get-married occasionally.  
It is claimed that there is over \$15,000,000 cash capital invested in Grange enterprises.

The value of sardines annually caught in the Mediterranean, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The work of death is of surprising extent in New York city—numbering nearly one hundred a day.

Arrangements are being made for dedicating the new Masonic Temple in New York on the 2d of June next.

Forty girls will run after a snob with a gold-headed cane, where one will shy up to a fellow with sound horse sense.

The Erie Railway pays out nearly \$15,000,000 a month to ship and track hands in the neighborhood of Port Jervis.

Another minister has fallen. This time in Philadelphia. He trod upon a banana skin. His "statement" was brief, but very emphatic.

Railroad freights are running down as low as the thermometers. Fifteen cents per hundred weight from New York to Chicago is the figure.

Mr. E. J. Boyer, of Valley township, Montour county, put up two large stoves in his hog-pen recently, for the greater comfort of his "grunters."

The commerce of France is passing beyond any period in its history. The exports, and imports of 1874 amounted to over \$1,500,000, largely exceeding any former year.

Among the contents of a box of articles lately sent to the starving of Kansas, was a tract entitled "The Wickedness of Gluttony." This may be called one of the humors of starvation.

Some of the New England skating ponds are natural gas-works. Carburetted hydrogen bubbles up from decaying matter at the bottom, and the boys light it and skate by gaslight.

A bully boy in Penn Yan, according to the Democrat, adopted a novel style of sleighing one day last week. He harnessed his father's bull and drove him before a cutter from his home in Benton to Penn Yan, guiding him with lines the same as if he were an animal of the equine, instead of the bovine, genus. The boy did not test the steadiness of his bull with the flyers on the street that day, but the animal trotted through town at a good rate of speed. The boy's name was Smith.